

REMARKS

Summary

Claims 1, 6, 10, 11, and 17 have been changed by this amendment. Claims 2-4 and 12-14 remain cancelled. Two claims (19-20) have been added. Claims 1, 5-11, and 15-20 are pending in the application.

Claim changes

Claims 1, 6, 10, and 11 are changed by describing the “obtaining” as being accomplished by “radio means”. This is supported in applicants’ specification at least at page 3, lines 25-30, page 4, lines 21-23, and page 7, lines 12-14, as well as the context of the detailed description in many places.

Claims 1, 10, are changed to state “visibly printed”. Claims 6 and 11 are changed to add the phrase “so as to be visible” to modify the action word “affixing”. Claim 17 is modified to add the phrase “wherein the printing circuitry commands a visible printing”. This aspect is supported in applicants’ specification at least at page 3, lines 15-19, which refers to a visible bar code reading specification.

New claim 19 claims that a bar code is used to render the second number and new claim 20 claims that a bar code reader is used to read the second number. This is supported in applicants’ specification at least at page 3, lines 15-19 and page 4, lines 21-23.

Claim rejections – 35 USC § 112

Under this heading of the Office Action, it is applicant’s understanding that the Office Action is not rejecting any claims based on the phrases quoted in this part of the Office Action, but suggests they be made clearer. The applicant has modified “obtaining” when it refers to “the first number” by adding “by radio means”. With reference to “the second number”, changes have been made so that the second number is described as being visible on the item or the item’s packaging, so that it is clear that the second number is at least visible (not hidden under something or otherwise not being perceptible to viewing – such as may be true for an RFID tag) in one instantiation of the second number.

Claims 1, 5, 6-11 and 15-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by Halperin et al., 6,226,619 (hereafter, Halperin)

Claims 1 and 10

Applicant believes that the changes to claims 1, 6, 10, 11, and 17 overcome the rejection of the Office Action.

The Office Action, when rejecting the second element of claims 1 and 10, states: “obtaining a second number (label serial number, fig. 1) associated with the item or item’s packaging (fig. 1; col. 5, lines 55-65, which discloses ‘serial number on the label’)”. This being a 35 U.S.C. § 102 rejection, each aspect of the claim must be taught by the reference, either explicitly or inherently. It will be noted that the restatement by the Office Action of the second element of claims 1 and 10 does not include some aspects that are in applicant’s claims, as noted in the following quotes.

The second element of claim 1 as amended states: “determining a second number that is a public-key signature visibly printed on the item or item’s packaging”.

The second element of claim 10 as amended states: “obtaining a second number that is a cryptographic signature visibly printed on the item or the item’s packaging”.

In the quote from the Office Action above, the Office Action explicitly analogizes the serial number of the item in the cited art to applicant’s second number in applicant’s claims 1 and 10. This serial number of the cited art is not described as a public-key signature or a cryptographic signature explicitly or inherently in the cited art, including portions cited elsewhere in the current Office Action (e.g., figs. 1 and 2; col. 2, lines 45-55; col. 3, lines 5-15; col. 4, lines 5-15; col. 4, lines 25-40; col. 5, lines 1-5; col. 5, lines 50-65; col. 7, lines 5-15; col. 7, lines 35-40).

The Office Actions submits, in the Response to Arguments, “that Halperin et al clearly discloses that ‘a unique signature is provided by a tag’ (col. 7, lines 5-15 ‘unique signature’). Thus, Halperin is replete with public-key cryptographic signature that has been generated based on the contents of the RFID tag printed on the item or packaging.” In these two sentences, the Office Action is understood by the applicant as equating the term “a unique signature” with “public-key cryptographic signature”. But at col. 7, lines 12-13, Halperin’s statement is that “a unique ‘signature’ is provided by a tag.” From the reference at col. 7, lines 4-7 and references

throughout Halperin, this sentence can only be taken to mean the type of tag as described in figures 2 or 4-5 of Halperin. Figure 2 calls it an RFID tag (col. 5, lines 26-28). Figure 4 describes it as having a circuit chip and an antenna (col. 6, lines 29-31). Figure 5 refers to the descriptions in Figures 2 and 4 (col. 6, lines 40-43). That this reference to “tag” is to a “readable tag” is clear from a close study of each use of “tag” in Halperin prior to col. 7, line 13 that is not preceded by an adjective such as “interrogatable”, “item”, “readable”, “identification”, etc. Furthermore, Halperin equates the use of “interrogate” to “read” at col. 5, lines 52-53, and by further study of Halperin, it can be seen that the reference to “tag reader” is to an electronic device that is preferably for reading a tag at least as sophisticated as an RFID device. (Halperin, col. 4, lines 17-25: “The present invention assumes that the level of counterfeiting will be of a lesser sophistication where the potential counterfeiter does not have the wherewithal to build a complete new set of chips and radio frequency identification tags.” (Col. 4, lines 17-24). For the convenience of the UPSTO, a version of Halperin is included in this rejection that has “tag” and “read” and “interrogatable” and “identification” in bold italics.

Thus, Halperin is describing interrogatable, or readable (in Halperin terms), tags in col. 7, lines 11-17 that are read by an interrogation device upon the sale of the item. This is supported by his comment that they are not tamperable, which would not likely be true for visible printed versions of a signature. Applicant asserts that Halperin does not describe an item having a cryptographic signature that is visible.

For these reasons, applicant believes that amended claims 1 and 10 are novel with reference to Halperin, and believes that amended claims 1 and 10 are patentable over any other art or combination of art cited in this application.

Claim 6

In the rejection of claim 6, the Office Action uses the description from Halperin “the item includes indicia...for comparison with a secret...designating authority”. This statement does not provide information that the indicia are cryptographically encoded or not, and therefore they cannot be asserted to be cryptographically encoded from this statement. The Office Action further states “the verification operation may include simply verifying...the number read from the tag with the number on the serial number on the label.” The term “serial number” is not understood to mean a cryptographically encoded number to those of ordinary skill in the art and

is not described in Halperin as such. Therefore this statement provides no support for a description of a number analogous to applicant's claimed second number visibly printed on the item or item packaging.

For these reasons, applicant believes that amended claim 6 is novel with reference to Halperin, and believes that amended claim 6 is patentable over any other art or combination of art cited in this application.

Claim 11

The Office Action cites Halperin's serial number label as being related to applicant's second number. Halperin describes this serial number label as "A vintner's label 3 may include a unique serial number." But applicant's second number is a cryptographically encrypted number. The term "serial number" is not understood to mean a cryptographically encoded number to those of ordinary skill in the art and when it is described as being visible on the item or item's packaging, it is not described in Halperin as a cryptographically encoded number. Therefore this statement provides no support for a description of a number analogous to applicant's claimed second number visibly printed on the item or item packaging.

For these reasons, applicant believes that amended claim 11 is novel with reference to Halperin, and believes that amended claim 11 is patentable over any other art or combination of art cited in this application.

Claim 15

The Office Action cites Halperin col. 7, lines 10-15 as describing applicant's claimed "optical scanner outputting a public-key cryptographic signature". Col. 7, lines 10-15 include: "a unique 'signature' is provided by a tag, which may be complemented by a bar-code and which is read upon the sale of the item and one that will not withstand tampering." Applicant, for reasons given above with reference to claims 1 and 10, asserts that "the tag" is an interrogatable tag and not readable by a bar code reader. However, Halperin also says here that "the tag" is "complemented by a bar code". In order to understand what "complemented by a bar code" means, applicant refers to the only other use of the term "bar" that applicant could find in Halperin - col. 5, line 66 – col. 6, line 2): "Of course, a bar code label also may be provided with encrypted information relating to the bottle's (e.g., the item's) content, and masked so that the

customer can only access it after buying the product”. This bar code would of course be intended for reading by a bar code reader (after it is made visible). Given the construction of the phrase “and which is read upon the sale of the item”, it is clear that this phrase refers to the reading of “the tag” by the use of “and which”. Thus, this phrase specifically refers to reading the tag by a tag reader, not a reading of the bar code. This sentence does not support that both readings are done at similar times nor does it support that they are done by one device that can read both.

Furthermore, the Office Action cites col. 2, lines 45-55 as disclosing that “the item includes indicia... for comparison with a secret... designating authority.” This part of Halperin only describes what is on the item, and nowhere describes how such comparisons are done and certainly doesn’t mention logic circuitry that is part of a product scanner. Thus, this aspect of the rejection is faulty because logic circuitry is not described as being part of a product scanner.

Nowhere in Halperin is a product scanner described that includes both a tag reader and a bar code reader, and certainly not all three elements claimed in claim 15.

For these reasons, applicant believes that claim 15 is novel with reference to Halperin, and believes that claim 15 is patentable over any other art or combination of art cited in this application.

Claim 17

Claim 17 as evaluated by this Office Action was improperly rejected for the following reasons.

The Office Action mischaracterizes Halperin when it quotes Halperin as stating that “a unique signature is provided by the tag which may be implemented by a bar-code which may be read upon the sale.” This is a mis-quote of Halperin and an incorrect paraphrase of col. 7, lines 10-15. For reasons stated above with reference to claims 1, 10, and 15 it is not possible to conclude that “the tag” is “implemented by a bar-code”, because “the tag” is the interrogatable tag of Halperin, for which bar code reading is not described.

The Office Action states that “printing circuitry having the public-key cryptography signature as an input and printing the public-key cryptographic signature upon an item or packaging is described by Halperin: Fig. 1; col. 4 “burned in”; and col. 7, lines 5-15. Figure 1 nowhere has identified upon it a printed public-key cryptographic signature. “Burning In” as

described in col. 4 is related to burning fusible links – which is not what one of ordinary skill in the art would term printing. Col. 7, lines 5-15 do not refer to printing.

Applicant believes that amended claim 17 is novel with reference to Halperin, and believes that amended claim 17 is patentable over any other art or combination of art cited in this application.

Because applicant believes that amended independent claims 1, 6, 10, 11, and 17, and independent claim 15 are patentable, applicant believes that pending claims 5, 7-9, 16, and 18-20 are allowable inasmuch as each is dependent upon one of the independent claims.

**TEXT OF HALPERIN WITH CERTAIN WORDS (tag, interrogatable,
identification, item, read, reader) IN BOLD ITALICS**

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[54] **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PREVENTING COUNTERFEITING OF HIGH
PRICE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ITEMS**

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[57] ABSTRACT

A method and system for preventing counterfeiting of an item, include an interrogatable tag attached to the item. The item includes visible indicia for comparison with secret, non-duplicable information stored in the **tag** designating authenticity.

DETAILS

This application is related to application Ser. No. 09/182,279 filed on Oct. 29, 1998 by A. Afzali-Ardakani et al entitled "Method and System for Preventing Parallel Marketing of Wholesale and Retail Items"; and to application Ser. No. 09/182,280 filed on Oct. 28, 1998 by D. Coppersmith et al entitled "System for Protection of Goods Against Counterfeiting"; which related Applications are being filed contemporaneously with this application. The entire disclosure of each of these applications is incorporated by reference herein. Each of these three applications is copending and commonly assigned.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to a method and system for preventing counterfeiting of expensive items, and more particularly to a method and system for preventing counterfeiting of high value items without the need for a large, central database for verification of authenticity of such items at the point of sale. The present invention also suggests methods and techniques for preventing "parallel markets".

2. Description of the Related Art

Conventional methods and apparatus exist for making it difficult to counterfeit high value items. Such items may include, for example, rare wines and spirits, fur coats, expensive jackets, perfumes, etc. Such items are generally sold in stores or restaurants with well-known reputations for quality and service.

Nevertheless, some retailers may participate in and actually be members of organizations which sell counterfeit products as genuine products. Accordingly, methods for combating the counterfeiter must be considered. Additionally, "parallel" markets are markets where goods may be diverted from a legitimate vendor (i.e., those who have contracts with the producer or authorized distribution channels). Sales from those having no contracts with the producer or authorized distributors are also sales which the present invention attempts to prevent.

However, a basic concept to assure that the item is genuine requires a form of verification of the item, such as IDs to confirm the item as being genuine.

Several such tagging mechanisms have already been proposed previously. However, such tagging mechanisms fail to engender (or strongly encourage) the customer's participation in helping to recognize counterfeited items. It is easy to produce seals only verifiable by the vendor, but the cooperation of the public in fighting counterfeiting cannot be gained easily by using such devices.

To partially overcome this difficulty, several manufacturers attach a serial number to each item.

For serial numbers to offer increased protection, some conventional methods use a serial number where part or all of the digits are chosen at random or generated by some secret code, in which the originator keeps a copy of all numbers so generated and the authenticity is checked by verifying that the **tag** of a given item carries a number in the list (e.g., a simple comparator function).

However, such methods suffer from several drawbacks. For example, from one of these methods contact is required with the originator. Communications used for verification make the present verification process inefficient, and not always reliable.

Further, the vendor must maintain a database which may constitute a large privacy invasion such that customers may be reluctant to participate in the verification processes. For example, if the customer uses a credit card (or possibly some form of bank debit card), it is easy to associate his/her name to the product which has been bought, often without the consent of the customer.

Additionally, the originator must maintain an ever-growing database, and must make this database secure for an unforeseen time period. For example, every access to/**reading** from the database must be absolutely trustworthy, and one has to ensure that no external party obtains access to the database (e.g., either by a retail employee or by an external computer "hacker" accessing the database by modem or the like), which is more difficult for a database one often accesses.

Additionally, using a small scanner, and/or the help of several accomplices, the counterfeiter may copy huge lists of existing serial numbers if the serial numbers are visible when the product is packaged, and the public has no means of even partially checking originality before buying otherwise.

Thus, the conventional methods have many problems and do not affirmatively enlist the aid of the purchaser in fighting counterfeiting of high value goods. Further, none of the aforementioned methods addresses reliable means for deterring parallel markets.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the foregoing and other problems of the conventional methods and structures, an object of the present invention is to provide a method and structure in which the counterfeiting of high value items is discouraged and in which customer assistance in the verification process is obtained.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a structure in which authenticity can be easily verified without having to maintain large databases and provide for their security.

Yet another object is to provide a method and structure of preventing counterfeiting without the customer perceiving a large invasion of the customer's privacy.

Yet another object is to provide a system in which the counterfeiter is prevented from obtaining huge lists of existing serial numbers in a form that can be useful for producing counterfeit items.

In a first aspect of the present invention, a system for preventing counterfeiting of an item, is provided which includes an **interrogatable tag** attached to the item, wherein the item includes indicia visible by a purchaser of the item, for comparison with a secret, non-duplicable number stored in the **tag** designating authenticity.

In a second aspect of the present invention, a counterfeit indicator for attachment to a retail item includes an **interrogatable tag** attached to the item, wherein the item includes indicia visible by a purchaser of the item, for comparison with a secret, non-duplicable information held in the **tag**.

In a third aspect of the present invention, a counterfeit indicator for attachment to a retail item includes an **item tag** attached to the item and including a cover label with predetermined indicia thereon, and an **interrogatable tag** obscured by the cover label, wherein the **tag** is disabled after interrogation of the **tag** is performed. Thus, for example, the **tag** can be written to at the point of

sale, in a manner such that any prior sale data from a possible earlier sale and/or return is "locked" (e. g., cannot be erased or written over).

In a fourth aspect of the present invention, a method for preventing counterfeiting of an item, includes: attaching an interrogatable tag to the item, the *tag* storing therein secret, non-duplicable information; providing, in advance, the item with visible indicia; and comparing the visible indicia with the secret, non-duplicable information stored in the *tag* designating authenticity.

Moreover, the customer can participate by verifying that different items on shelves have different serial numbers. The customer also can check that the serial number and the coded number in the *tag* are compatible using some public key, obtainable, for example, over the Internet. The customer can also send back to the producer the pair including the serial number and the secret number.

With the unique and unobvious aspects of the present invention, customer participation is provided to combat counterfeiters, offering reliable counterfeiting detection and prevention.

Further, with the invention, a central database is unnecessary at least for item verification purposes, and the invention protects against unscrupulous merchants, as well as provides a contact-free scanning operation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other purposes, aspects and advantages will be better understood from the following detailed description of preferred embodiments of the invention with reference to the drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary high value item (e.g., a bottle of rare wine) for use according to a first embodiment of the present invention having an identification tag and for use with a tag reader;

FIG. 2 illustrates magnified details of the identification tag for being attached to the item of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 illustrates an exemplary high value item (e.g., a bottle of rare wine) for use according to a second embodiment of the present invention having an identification tag and for use with a tag reader;

FIG. 4 illustrates a magnified detail of the *tag* for being attached to the item of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 illustrates a third embodiment of a *tag* being attached to an item (bottle);

FIG. 6 illustrates another exemplary high value item (e.g., an article of clothing) for use with the present invention; and

FIG. 7 illustrates a system for preventing counterfeiting high value items according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

Referring now to the drawings, and more particularly to FIGS. 1-7, there are shown preferred embodiments of the method and structures according to the present invention.

Generally, in the present invention, a **tag** is employed according to the general principles disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/060, 026, entitled "SYSTEM FOR PROTECTION OF GOODS AGAINST COUNTERFEITING" by Don Coppersmith et al., commonly assigned with the present application and incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. In accordance with the above-referenced U.S. patent application, the present invention associates a serial number, visible by the customer, to a secret, non-duplicable number.

Moreover, the present invention discloses carrying the secret non-duplicable number in a non-duplicable **tag** which, if desired, can be **read** without contact (e.g., a contact-free manner).

If the product is naturally delivered in a container, then the **tag** can be attached to the container. Moreover, a non-detachable **tag** may be used which is deactivated or destroyed after the first product use, so that the container cannot be refilled with a counterfeit product by a counterfeiter who would recover a used container from trash or the like.

For the present invention, a **tag** is used that is preferably unique (e. g., one of a kind) in terms of its permanently "burned-in" information. Such a **tag** and procedure for burning-in the **tag** is well known and described in the art of fusible links. Thus, each **tag** attached to an item will have a different code (e.g., a unique number or set of alpha-numerics) that cannot be duplicated by a counterfeiter, absent the counterfeiter having a factory that makes chips, etc.

The present invention assumes that the level of counterfeiting will be of a lesser sophistication where the potential counterfeiter does not have the wherewithal to build a complete new set of chips and radio frequency identification (RFID) **tags**. Simultaneously, when an item are sold by a legitimate merchant, the item is scanned (e.g., in a non-contact manner) to obtain the information on the **tag** (e.g., the **tag** being possibly encrypted) .

Depending on the capacity of the memory, certain data (e.g., a date, the routing information, or any other desirable relevant information) also may be included. While it remains simple to **read** this **tag**, it becomes impossible to change the information as it is "locked" (e.g., fixed) in the memory.

Simultaneously, it is crucial that the **tag** cannot be duplicated and that the scanning machine also includes a decryption mechanism which will allow the customer to verify at the point of sale that the encrypted number carried by the **tag** corresponds to the unique serial number recognizably marked on the product and/or its container. The encryption can be made using either public or private cryptography. Such cryptography and methods sufficient for the implementation of this invention are well-known in the art as disclosed, for example, in "Handbook of Applied

Cryptography," by Alfred J. Menezes, Paul C. van Oorschot and Scott A. Vanstone, CRC Press, 1997.

Alternatively, the coded information could be sent by a network such as a world-wide network (e.g., the World-Wide-Web/Internet) or any other communication means to some central database in a protected manner, such as public and private keys. However, this is inconvenient, and not always reliable.

In one implementation, the tag **reader** also would modify or write to the **tag** to mark that the article has been sold. This modification is preferably locked in the memory. Accordingly, memory space may be used for indicating whether the item has been legitimately returned for resale at a later time. Alternatively, the **tag** can be effectively destroyed by the merchant during completion of the sale (e.g., a single-use **tag**).

It should be noted that encryption is not essential if it is certain that the **tags** cannot be duplicated. However, encryption of the **tags** represents a preferred embodiment.

First Embodiment

Turning to FIGS. 1 and 7, as an example of an anti-counterfeiting system according to the present invention, an expensive wine (e.g., Dom Perignon '55 Brut, etc.) will be considered where the cost is such that it is essential that the bottles not be refilled and reused with counterfeit wine for resale.

First, prior to turning to exemplary applications, a system **70** for preventing counterfeiting of high value items will be generally described referring to the block diagram of FIG. 7.

As shown, the system **70** includes a processor **71**, a **tag 72** for being affixed to a high value item including a memory **73** for storing information related to the item to which the **tag 72** is affixed, and a tag **reader 74** (e.g., preferably a contact-free **reader**) for interrogating the **tag 72**. While the tag **reader** is shown separately from the processor **71**, the tag **reader** could include the processor built therein.

Optionally, the processor may be connected to a remote flag setting/removing circuit **75** which can be set by the processor **71** upon the **tag** being interrogated at a time of first sale, first use, or the like. The flag setting/removing circuit **75** could be located at the manufacturer.

Further, the processor **71** can optionally be connected to a telephone communication system and/or world-wide network such as the World-Wide-Web/Internet **71** as a remote mechanism for verifying predetermined indicia with information held, for example, by the manufacturer. Thus, communication/verification from the manufacturer could be performed either through Internet **76** or directly through a telephone line and modem.

Turning to an exemplary and non-limiting application as shown in FIG. 1, a small **tag 2** (e.g., manufactured by and commercially available, for example, from Trovan Electronic Identification Systems, Inc. and presently used for animal ID) may be employed, which is cylindrical in shape,

about 2 mm in diameter, and about 11 mm in length. The **tag** is preferably a radio frequency identification tag 2 (e.g., shown in greater detail in FIG. 2). Obviously, other **tags** having different dimensions could be used.

As shown in FIG. 2, the **tag 2** includes a circuit chip **22** and coil antenna **23** or the like for receiving an interrogation signal, with the chip **22** and antenna **23** being housed in a glass container **21**.

The circuit chip **22** presently contains unique "**read** only" information. However, this chip can be replaced by a chip that contains a memory space that can be "written" in a secure manner.

The **tag** can be partially concealed by securely housing the **tag** in the glass housing/container **21** (e.g., shown in FIG. 2), and attaching the **tag 2** onto the outer surface of the concave bottom surface of the bottle **1**.

Preferably, the **tag 2** is unobtrusive to avoid affecting the appearance and aesthetic appeal of the bottle **1**. As is customary, the bottle **1** includes a cork (e.g., stopper) **1A** and a cap member (e.g., seal) **1B** typically formed of foil or the like and covering the cork **1A**. A vintner's label **3** may include a unique serial number thereon. Any attempt to remove the **tag** preferably causes the **tag** to be destroyed. For example, the glass envelope may be destroyed by tearing at least one of the crucial circuit lines on the chip (or the lines leading to an antenna, as described below).

At the time of a sale, the **tag** is interrogated (e.g., **read**) by a hand-held tag **reader 4** (e.g., as shown in FIG. 1) or the like. The tag **reader 4** preferably includes, or is attached to, a computing device to provide decryption, for example, using a public key. For example, the verification operation may include simply verifying (through a comparator function) the number **read** from the **tag** with the number on the serial number on the label. The tag **reader 4** may further write to the **tag** to indicate "sold" or alternatively may destroy the **tag** by producing, for example, a predetermined, large RF field after **reading** by burning out a portion of the **tag's** memory or the antenna.

Thus, such an item will no longer be salable by a reputable merchant since it will no longer be verifiable by scanning. Of course, a bar code label also may be provided with encrypted information relating to the bottle's (e.g., the item's) content, and masked so that the customer can only access it after buying the product, and then recheck the originality of the product using a personal computer in the case of public encryption. This label could serve as possible corroboration or backup in case the glass-encased **tag 2** is inadvertently broken.

Thus, with the first embodiment of the present invention, customer participation is provided to combat against counterfeiters, and reliable counterfeiting detection and prevention in a contact-free scanning environment results. Further, no central database is necessary in this embodiment.

Second Embodiment

As shown in FIGS. 3-5, an alternative method for preventing counterfeiting and achieving security for an item **31** (e.g., a bottle of rare wine) is to have a small flat **tag 32**, typically, though

not necessarily, operating around 125 kHz that can be hidden between the cork **31A** and the sealing cap **31B** of the bottle. This **tag 32** also can have the same chip design as described above. Such a **tag** is again unique in its code and cannot be duplicated readily.

Once the bottle is opened conventionally (e.g., the top covering seal **31B**, typically made of foil or the like, of the bottle is removed), the **tag** is destroyed as it is exposed (e.g., to the ambient, to light, etc. depending upon the design and characteristics of the **tag 32**) or attached to the cover and the cork in a manner that causes the **tag's** chip circuit lines or one of the antenna lines to be severed.

For example, as shown in FIG. 4 which illustrates the magnified front details of the **tag 32**, the **tag 32** includes a substrate **321** for mounting the **tag**, a circuit chip **322**, an antenna **323**, and an attachment point **324** of the seal **31B** to the antenna **323**.

For example, when the seal **31B** is lifted, the antenna **323** is ripped. Alternatively, the seal **31B** could be attached to wiring on the circuit chip **322** such that when the seal **31B** is lifted the wiring on the chip would be torn, thereby destroying the device.

Third Embodiment

FIG. 5 illustrates a third embodiment of the present invention in which a high-priced item **51** includes a **tag 52** (e.g., similar to either of the ones illustrated in FIG. 2 or FIG. 4) which is concealed and attached to the underside of a vintner's label **53**. The label includes first and second portions **53A**, **53B** (e.g., top and bottom), and the **tag** is attached to one of the portions (e.g., top portion) of the label. The label **53** preferably includes the serial number, as well as a tab **54** fixed to the portion of the label having the **tag** attached thereto. The tab **54** is for being grasped and pulled by a merchant upon sale of the item.

Additionally, the label **53** includes a perforation **55**, separating the first and second portions **53A**, **53B**, respectively, of the label, for allowing the first and second portions to separate when the user (merchant) grasps and pulls on the tab, thereby to detach the label portion including the **tag** (e.g., the top portion of the label) from the non-tag carrying second portion of the label.

In operation of the third embodiment of the present invention, the merchant may rip off a portion (e.g., a top portion **53A**) of the label after *reading* the **tag** with, for example, the hand-held **tag reader** discussed above, and removes the top portion **53A** with the **tag** attached thereto.

Clearly, these concepts can be extended to many items other than wine, such as for example, jackets, handbags etc. where the same type of **tags** can be concealed and either be left intact, modified, or removed after sale.

Along these lines, another embodiment is shown in FIG. 6, in which an article of clothing **61** which includes an item tag **62** attached thereto by a fastening means (e.g., cord, string, plastic, etc.). The item tag **62** includes a cover label **63** with certain indicia regarding the product/item, price, etc. and includes a serial number **64** on the item tag. A *readable tag* **65** (e.g., as described above and shown in any of FIGS. 2 or 4-5) is provided preferably underneath the cover label **63**.

In operation, at the time of sale, the **readable tag 65** may be removed after **reading** of the **tag** is performed and preferably compared to the indicia on the item label.

Thus, with the unique and unobvious aspects, features, and advantages of the present invention, a unique "signature" is provided by a **tag**, which may be complemented by a bar-code and which is **read** upon the sale of the item and one that will not withstand tampering.

There are many methods of making the **tags** such that they are destroyed at will (e.g., at the point of sale). For example, part of the **tag** can be attached to the top of the wine bottle cork wrapper (e.g., as shown in FIG. 3) so that when the wrapper is removed, the antenna or a crucial portion of the circuit chip wiring is broken or a crucial part of the chip is disabled.

Another method includes providing the **tag** as a small part of the wine label which can be removed upon sale of the bottle. Specifically, upon a sale, the merchant can destroy (e.g., crush) the **tag**.

Yet another way is to provide sufficient RF power in the **read/write** base station tool so that at the discretion of the merchant, at least part of the **tag** circuit will "burn-out", thereby making the **tag** inoperable.

A major factor to ensure that counterfeiting has not occurred involves issuance of a receipt with the serial number and the encrypted serial number to be sent by the customer to the manufacturer, similar to a warranty registration, using encryption/decryption techniques such as, for example, by use of public and private keys. This allows the manufacturer to verify the authenticity of the label by using the key(s). If the product is counterfeit, it will provide a mechanism for finding the merchant involved in counterfeiting.

Alternatively, the two numbers can be entered at the point of sale on the Internet to the web site of the merchant to verify the two numbers and prevent re-use of the two numbers. In case the item is returned, the merchant sends a message to the web site allowing the numbers to be re-used.

Thus, the present invention allows customer participation in combating counterfeiting, thereby maintaining product goodwill and integrity, and further provides very hard counterfeit detection of the protection mechanism.

Additionally, the invention renders a central database to be unessential, requiring only a simple log kept by the manufacturer. Also, the invention protects against counterfeit sales, and allows contact-free scanning/**reading**.

While the invention has been described in terms of several preferred embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention can be practiced with modification within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

For example, while the present invention has been described for potential use with expensive and/or rare wine, other items would find great benefit from the invention including electronics,

clothing, software, etc., which will help maintain a familiar or trademarked product's goodwill and maintain product integrity and customer confidence in the product.

Further, in a modification of the above embodiments, in a further attempt to obtain the customer's compliance and assistance in actively combating counterfeiting and so-called "parallel markets", the RFID *tag*'s routing information may be tied to the authenticity seal of the item. Thus, if the routing information is erased, when the seal is broken or tampered with, a customer is unlikely to purchase such an item, knowing that the item is likely a counterfeit product. Alternatively, the routing information could simply be retained, thereby showing the location, identity, or other criteria of the unscrupulous counterfeiter.

In yet another modification, the number corresponding to the item may be provided and the warranty may be checked with such a number. Along these lines, the warranty information could be destroyed upon first sale of the item, and hence any warranty information would be impossible to obtain if the product was refilled/refurbished to look like an original but the warranty information was missing/inaccessible. Thus, most prudent customers would be forced to verify authenticity should they wish to obtain/activate the warranty associated with the item. As discussed further below, this feature would be especially advantageous depending upon what type of good the item represents.

Additionally, along with a mechanism provided for verifying the first information (e.g., a unique item number) with second information (e.g., a warranty number), as mentioned above, a flag setting/removing circuit **75**, situated at a manufacturer of the item, could be provided for setting a flag corresponding to the first and second numbers so that an attempt to re-verify the first and second numbers again is refused.

Such a flag could be used with both durable (e.g., non-consumable) or non-durable (consumable) goods. However, the flag would likely be most beneficial with consumable goods (e.g., wine, perfume, etc.) as opposed to non-consumable goods (e.g., fur coats, electronics, software, etc.)

Specifically, with a consumable good, the flag setting circuit could be set so that once the consumable good was sold, and thus any warranty, seal of authenticity, or the like associated therewith would be nullified.

In contrast, with a durable, non-consumable good, the seal of authenticity would still be desirable, even after the first sale. Thus, if a customer purchased a genuine Gucci® handbag, then the seal of authenticity would remain (and the warranty would be retained), to indicate that the handbag is a genuine article. This would allow warranties and the like to be freely transferrable with the genuine article from a first purchaser to a second subsequent purchaser.

Thus, the circuit **75** and technique for setting the flag could be modified such that the flag is removable/nonremovable depending upon the type and/or class of goods. Further, this would allow the flag to be removed when the item is returned to one of a point of sale and the manufacturer of the item, such that the first and second numbers can be verified at a next sale. Hence, for expensive durable goods, encryption/decryption (e.g., using public/private keys) would allow the flag at the remote manufacturer to be reset accordingly.

CLAIMS (ENGLISH)

What is claimed is:

1. A system for preventing counterfeiting of an item, comprising:
an interrogatable radio frequency identification (RFID) *tag* attached to the item for being interrogated,
wherein said item includes visible indicia for comparison with secret, non-duplicable information stored in said *tag* designating authenticity, and said item includes a label, and
wherein said *tag* is concealed from a user and is attached to a side of said label opposite said user when viewing said label, said label including first and second portions and the *tag* being attached to one of said first and second portions.
2. The system according to claim 1, wherein said indicia comprises at least one of a serial number and alpha-numeric characters, and
wherein said *tag* comprises a single-use *tag* such that said *tag* is nullified after said *tag* has been *read*
3. The system according to claim 1, wherein said *tag* is unique and non-duplicatable, said system further comprising a *tag reader* for *reading* said *tag* without contact therewith.
4. The system according to claim 1, wherein said item is stored in a container, and said *tag* is attached to the container.
5. The system according to claim 1, wherein said *tag* comprises a non-detachable *tag* which becomes deactivated after the item's first use, such that the item is non-replenishable and non-refurbishable with a counterfeit product.
6. The system according to claim 5, wherein information on said *tag* remains on said *tag* after said *tag* has become deactivated.
7. The system according to claim 1, wherein said *tag* comprises a non-detachable *tag* which becomes deactivated after the item's sale, such that the item is non-replenishable and non-refurbishable with a counterfeit product.
8. The system according to claim 1, wherein said *tag* comprises a unique *tag* having unique permanent information code, such that each *tag* attached to an item has a different information code.
9. The system according to claim 1, wherein said *tag* includes predetermined data fixed therein including at least one of a date, routing information, a product data, and warranty data.
10. The system according to claim 1, wherein one of the item and a container for the item includes a visible unique code marked thereon,
said system further comprising a *tag reader* for *reading* said *tag*, said *tag reader* including a decryption mechanism therein for allowing a customer to verify at a point of sale that an

encrypted code carried by said **tag** corresponds to the unique code marked on said one of the item and said container.

11. The system according to claim 1, further comprising a **tag reader** for *reading* said **tag**, wherein the **tag reader** invalidates the **tag** to mark the article as sold after a sale has been completed, and said **tag** comprises a single-use **tag**.

12. The system according to claim 1, further comprising a **tag reader** for interrogating said **tag**, wherein said **tag** includes a memory containing one of a unique *read*-only information and a memory which is alterable in a secure manner, and a housing, said housing of said **tag** at least partially concealing the **tag** to a user, said **tag** further comprising a receiver receiving an interrogation signal from said **tag reader**, said memory and said receiver being housed in said housing, said system further comprising means for erasing said **tag** information when said **tag** is removed from said item.

13. The system according to claim 1, further comprising a **tag reader** including a decryption device, wherein after *reading*, said **tag reader** performs one of writing to said **tag** to indicate a status of said item and produces a predetermined radio frequency field for destroying the **tag** after *reading*.

14. The system according to claim 1, wherein said item includes a stopper for closing said item and a sealing cap over said stopper, wherein said **tag** comprises a flat **tag** and is sandwiched between said stopper and the sealing cap, and wherein, to open said item, the sealing cap and the stopper are removed in turn, and upon removing said sealing cap, the **tag** is rendered inoperable as it is exposed.

15. The system according to claim 14, wherein said **tag** includes a circuit chip and an antenna, and said sealing cap is coupled to one of a line of said circuit chip and said antenna, wherein when said sealing cap is lifted, said one of said circuit chip and said antenna are rendered inoperable.

16. The system according to claim 1, wherein said item includes a stopper for closing said item and a sealing cap over said stopper, wherein said **tag** comprises a flat **tag** attached to the sealing cap and said stopper such that the **tag** is severed when said item is opened.

17. The system according to claim 1, wherein said label includes indicia and a tab fixed to said one of said first and second portions having the **tag** attached thereto, said tab being removed upon sale of the item, and wherein the label further includes a perforation separating the first and second portions of the label, and enabling the user to detach said one of said first and second portions including the **tag** from the other of said first and second portions.

18. The system according to claim **1**, further comprising a **tag reader**, wherein said item includes an **item tag** attached thereto, and wherein said **tag** is disabled after said **tag** is *read* by said **tag reader**.

19. The system according to claim **1**, further comprising a seal for at least partially sealing said item and substantially all of said **tag**, wherein said RFID **tag** includes routing information validating authenticity of said item.

20. The system according to claim **1**, wherein said **tag** warranty information associated therewith and indicia corresponding to said warranty information.

21. The system according to claim **20**, wherein indicia corresponding to the item is provided to a purchaser of said item and said warranty information is verifiable only with said indicia, such that said indicia is nullified upon a sale of said item.

22. The system according to claim **20**, wherein indicia corresponding to the item is provided to a purchaser of said item and said warranty information is verifiable only with said indicia, such that said indicia is nullified upon a use of said item.

23. A counterfeit indicator for attachment to a retail item, including:
an interrogatable radio frequency identification (RFID) **tag** attached to the item,
wherein said item includes indicia visible by a purchaser of the item, for comparison with a secret non-duplicable information held in said **tag**, and said item includes a label, and wherein said **tag** is concealed from a user and is attached to a side of said label opposite said user when viewing said label, said label including first and second portions and the **tag** being attached to one of said first and second portion.

24. The counterfeit indicator according to claim **23**, further comprising:
wherein said label includes indicia and a tab fixed to said one of said first and second portions having the **tag** attached thereto, said tab being removed upon sale of the item.

25. The counterfeit indicator according to claim **24**, wherein the label further includes a perforation separating the first and second portions of the label, and enabling the user to detach said one of said first and second portions including the **tag** from the other of said first and second portions.

26. A counterfeit indicator for attachment to a retail item, including:
an **item tag** attached to the item and including a cover label with predetermined indicia thereon;
and
an interrogatable radio frequency identification (RFID) **tag** obscured by said cover label,
wherein said **tag** is disabled after interrogation of said **tag** is performed, and
wherein said **tag** is attached to a side of said label opposite said user when viewing said label, said label including first and second portions and the **tag** being attached to one of said first and second portions.

27. The counterfeit indicator according to claim **26**, further comprising a seal for at least partially sealing said item and substantially all of said **tag**, wherein said **tag** includes routing information for validating the authenticity of the item.
28. The counterfeit indicator according to claim **26**, further comprising a remote mechanism for verifying said predetermined indicia with second information at a manufacturer of said item.
29. The counterfeit indicator according to claim **28**, wherein said remote mechanism comprises one of the Internet and a telephone system, and wherein said predetermined indicia and said second information comprise first and second numbers, respectively.
30. The counterfeit indicator according to claim **26**, wherein said predetermined indicia comprises a first number, said indicator further comprising:
means for verifying said first number with a second number; and
means, situated at a manufacturer of said item, for setting a flag corresponding to the first and second numbers so that an attempt to re-verify the first and second numbers again is refused.
31. The counterfeit indicator according to claim **30**, further comprising:
means for removing the flag when the item is returned to one of a point of sale and the manufacturer of the item, such that the first and second numbers can be verified at a next sale.
32. The system according to claim **26**, wherein information on said **tag** remains on said **tag** after said **tag** has become disabled.
33. A method for preventing counterfeiting of an item, comprising:
attaching an interrogatable radio frequency identification (RFID) **tag** to the item, said **tag** storing therein secret, non-duplicable information;
providing, in advance, said item with visible indicia; and
comparing said visible indicia with said secret, non-duplicable information stored in said **tag** designating authenticity, wherein said item includes a label, and
wherein said **tag** is concealed from a user and is attached to a side of said label opposite said user when viewing said label, said label including first and second portions and the **tag** being attached to one of said first and second portions.

Applicant specifically reserves the right to prosecute claims of differing and broader scope than those presented herein, in a continuation application.

The Applicants believe that the subject application, as amended, is in condition for allowance. Such action is earnestly solicited by the Applicants.

In the event that the Examiner deems the present application non-allowable, it is requested that the Examiner telephone the Applicant's attorney or agent at the number indicated below so that the prosecution of the present case may be advanced by the clarification of any continuing rejection.

Please charge any fees that may be due to Deposit Account 502117, Motorola, Inc.

Respectfully submitted,

Collins et al.

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